

STAKEHOLDERS

In order to assess all wildlands, this plan utilizes an integrated inter-governmental approach. State, local and federal wildland fire protection agencies are identified. The objective of this approach is to identify high risk, high value areas and develop solutions to reduce costs of large and damaging fires. While the vast majority of wildland fires occurrence in Orange County is along major transportation corridors, this plan will include all areas of Orange County. Our partners include but are not limited to:

Federal Agencies

USDA Forest Service - Cleveland National Forest

USDI - Fish and Wildlife

DoD - Marine Corp Camp Pendleton

State of California

Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

Department of Parks and Recreation

Department of Fish and Game

County of Orange

The Cities of:

Aliso Viejo

Cypress

Irvine

Laguna Niguel

Lake Forest

Los Alamitos

Placentia

San Clemente

Seal Beach

Tustin

Westminster

Buena Park

Dana Point

Laguna Hills

Laguna Woods

La Palma

Mission Viejo

Rancho Santa Margarita

San Juan Capistrano

Stanton

Villa Park

Yorba Linda

Private and Quasi-Public Stakeholders

Stakeholders are defined as any person, agency or organization with a particular interest, i.e.; a stake, in fire safety and protection of assets from wildland fires. Stakeholders within Orange County will validate asset information, identify unacceptable risk to their assets, and assist in defining solutions. Participation of individuals from the following list of organizations is welcome.

Private individuals / property owners.

Agro-industry utilizing open lands.

Corporate entities holding lands or conducting business in areas at risk.

Home and property owners associations.

Real Estate and Business Associations.

Coordinated Resource Management Planning Committees (CRMP).

The Nature Conservancy.

The Nature Reserve of Orange County (NROC).
Firesafe Councils and Alliances.
Water companies relying on watershed areas.
Electric companies concerned with power generation and distribution.
Railroads and other transportation entities traversing wildlands.
Communications companies with facilities sited on or traversing wildlands.
Agricultural commissions, boards, committees and associations.
Habitat conservation groups.
Groups and associations promoting various outdoor activities.
Historical societies.
Tourism and commerce promoting groups.
Petroleum / Natural Gas pipeline companies.

It is an objective of the Wildland Fire Management Plan that those who benefit from the protection of an asset should also share in the costs for protecting that asset. Asset stakeholders are encouraged to provide financial support for the projects that provide significant benefits to their assets at risk. Therefore, it will be necessary to develop a cost share formula that will identify multiple benefactors of a particular project.

ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Issue - The ecological processes, including wildland fire and other disturbance, and changing landscape conditions are often not integrated into management planning and decisions. With few exceptions, existing land management planning tends to be confined within individual agency or departmental jurisdiction boundaries. This is partly due to being directed by agency or departmental mission and policy and or simply based on the goals of a single program.

Recommendation - OCFA management planning must consider the risks, probabilities, and consequences of various management strategies of hazard mitigation, e.g., fire use vs. fire exclusion. In a responsive planning process, management decisions must be monitored, integrated and supported at each step.

OCFA management must understand and accept the need to integrate all forms of hazardous fuel reduction techniques, including the use of prescribed fire, into management plans and objectives. This integration must be reconciled with other societal goals, e.g., maintaining a healthy ecosystem, producing commodities, protecting air and water quality, and above all, the protection of human life and property.

OCFA management must recognize the importance of hazardous fuel reduction through the development of management plans that delineate a program of work to provide a safe environment in the wildlands. The plan will outline a course of action, that when accomplished, will provide for protection of life and property while reducing the potential devastating effects from an unplanned wildland fire.

OCFA management must work in unison with our stakeholders and encourage them to accept and understand to role of hazardous fuel reduction programs. We will encourage